Serious crime is rare, and the force of regular police is comparatively small. It includes 3 assistant superintendents, 9 inspectors, 197 subordinate officers, and 1,213 constables, costing about 5·9 lakhs annually. The force is controlled by two Superintendents for the chief provinces of Jammu and Kashmir. Police duties in the villages are performed by the *chaukidārs*, who are generally Dums in the Jammu province, and are paid by the villagers. The responsibility of the headman for reporting crime is insisted on. A training school for regular police is maintained, and the system of identifying convicts by thumb impressions has been introduced. In 1904-5, only 2,076 cognizable cases were reported, of which 640, or 30 per cent., ended in conviction. Police. 625 [652] [222]

Central jails are maintained at Jammu and at Srīnagar, and seven small jails in outlying places. Both the Central jails are usually overcrowded, the daily average number of prisoners in 1904-5 being 543. The expenditure in the same year was Rs. 47,000 on the Central jails, and Rs. 3,600 on the others; and in 1905-6 a total of Rs. 54,000. Convicts are employed in printing, paper-making, and other minor industries in the Srīnagar jail, and in printing, weaving, and manufacturing industries at Jammu. The receipts for jail manufactures in 1905-6 were Rs. 18,000. Jails. 697 [652]

The Census of 1901 showed how little attention was formerly paid to education. In that year only 2 per cent. of the population could read and write. Among males the proportion rises to 3·8 per cent., while among the total female population only 1,260 were literate. Hindus appear to be much better educated than Muhammadans. In 1900-1 the State maintained 87 schools, attended by 6,197 boys. By 1905-6 the number of State schools had risen to 154, including two high schools, a normal school, 7 Anglo-vernacular and 12 vernacular middle schools, and 133 primary schools. Besides these, 3 girls' schools are maintained by the State at Srīnagar; and there are one aided girls' school at Jammu, two aided high schools and an aided middle school at Srīnagar, and an aided middle school at Jammu. Sanskrit schools attached to the State high schools, one at Jammu and the other at Srīnagar, teach up to the Shāstri standard. The total number of pupils in all the schools was 11,460. The department is under the control of the foreign minister, who is aided by an inspector and two assistant inspectors of schools. There being no State college, 17 scholarships are annually granted by the Darbār to students for prosecuting their studies at colleges at Lahore. Two scholar- Education. 871 [212] [563]

ships of Rs. 4,000 each have also been sanctioned for training State subjects abroad in useful arts, &c. Ten stipends of the value of Rs. 8 a month are granted in the Srinagar normal school, and thirteen of the value of Rs. 1,944 are awarded to students sent up for training in the normal school and training college at Lahore, while two teachers are annually sent to the latter on the full pay of their appointments. The total expenditure on education in 1905-6 was 1·05 lakhs, compared with only Rs. 45,000 in 1900-1.

An Arts college was opened at Srinagar in 1905 by the trustees of the Central Hindu College, Benares, in connexion with the Hindu high school, and the Maháráját has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,600 per annum for the college and school from the year 1906.

Medical.

The State maintains at Srinagar two hospitals, two dispensaries with accommodation for in-patients, and a leper asylum, and at Jammu two hospitals for the civil population, besides military hospitals at Jammu and at Sirwáni cantonment. In 1904-5, besides these, forty-three dispensaries were maintained in the State. Two chief medical officers are in charge of the Jammu and Kashmír provinces, and the Agency Surgeon supervises work in Gilgit. The Medical department of the State is under the control of a Superintending Surgeon. In 1904-5 the total number of patients treated was 401,120, of whom 4,338 were in-patients, and 11,830 operations were performed. The expenditure was 1·5 lakhs. In addition to the State institutions, valuable work is being done by the medical mission, which has a large hospital at Srinagar and a hospital at Anantnág. The leper asylum referred to above is also managed by them for the Darbár.

Vaccination.

The staff for vaccination consists of eighteen men, who work in the province of Jammu in winter, and in that of Kashmír in summer. Vaccination is not compulsory, but a good deal of work is done by the exercise of tact and moral persuasion. In 1904-5 the number of persons successfully vaccinated in both provinces was 33,784, while 4,200 vaccinations were also carried out in Gilgit. The people of Ghizar, Yásin, Ashkuman, and Chilás districts formerly refused vaccination, but are now accepting it. The total expenditure in 1905-6 was Rs. 5,685. Inoculation is practised by the people in the frontier districts, but not elsewhere.

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[F. Bernier: *Voyages* (1699).—G. T. Vigne: *Travels in Kashmir, Ladak, Iskardo* (1842).—A. Cunningham: *An Essay on the Arian Order of Architecture as exhibited in the Temples*

(c) The sepoys who attended at harvest to coerce the cultivators were removed. 651

(d) *Begar* in its more objectionable form was abolished, and the cultivators who had abandoned their lands for fear of being impressed under *begar* were recalled and settled on their lands.

(e) Occupancy rights of *zamindars* in undisputed lands were confirmed.

(f) Careful enquiry was made into the status of privileged holders of land. The special rates were continued for the term of the first Settlement, but were made subject to re-assessment. Lands in excess of the sanctioned area were, however, assessed at the ordinary rates, even in the case of privileged holders.

(g) Waste lands were entered as *khalsa*, but preferential right for acquiring such lands was granted to *zamindars*.

(h) Permanent but non-alienable hereditary occupancy rights were granted to those who accepted the first assessment so long as the revenue was paid.

(i) All land was carefully evaluated on the basis of the next produce, previous collections and the possibility of irrigation.

Mr. Lawrence's work was followed after him by a succession of Settlement Officers. By 1912, practically every Tehsil and district directly administered by the Government was settled either for the first time or in revision. The State share of revenue was fixed at 30 per cent. of the gross produce.

Elementary education was provided throughout the State. Two first grade colleges and two technical schools besides nearly 50 secondary schools and over 600 primary schools were established. Two *zenana* Hospitals at Srinagar and Jammu and over 60 dispensaries in the *mufassil* were opened. Municipalities were established to look after the sanitation and water supply of the cities. Several irrigation canals were constructed in both the provinces. The longest of these, the Ranbir Canal, now serves an area of over a lakh of acres. Tanks were constructed in the *kandi illaqa* of Jammu. Electric installations for lighting and supply of power to factories and workshops were erected in Kashmir and at Jammu. A Flood Spill Channel for diverting the waters of the Jhelum at the time of floods was constructed. Dredging 877 193 364 312 377 312

§72 §73 education on modern lines is imparted. In harmony with the public sentiment His Highness' Government has sanctioned a new set of rules relating grant-in-aid to such Maktabs and Pathshalas as lie within a radius of 2 miles of a Government school and so have no arrangements for providing education in the 3 Rs. While these institutions have survived their utility for the boys they cannot be dispensed with altogether in the case of girls as the number of girls' schools is still limited while the awakening amongst communities has quickened the demand for girls' schools and it is better to have a Pathshala or a Maktab than to have nothing at all. Moreover, they pave the way for the subsequent opening of a girls' school by the Government unperceptibly. The Pathshalas are really doing very useful quiet work for dissemination of female education.

§74 The Government also maintains a Muslim Industrial school for women in Jammu which is functioning usefully. Besides the above there are 7 Training schools for teachers and 2 for tradesmen.

• §71 **27. Attendance at Schools.**—The number of scholars at schools and colleges stands at 77,374 compared to 34,971 in 1921, showing an increase of 115 per cent. The increase registered during the decade 1911-21 was 39 per cent. only. Compared to 1891 figures the number has increased nearly 11 times. The number of scholars in the two colleges is 941, of which one is a female. The communities are represented as under :—

Figures given	No. of scholars.
1891 —	7,004
1901 —	35,971
1911 —	36,194
1921 —	7,194
1931 —	8,719

Rajputs	—	33
Jains	—	5
Sikhs	—	43
Muslims	—	147
Depressed classes	—	1
Others	—	712

Every community is realising the need of higher education. The number of scholars belonging to depressed classes is hopelessly low though it is expected to rise very shortly as His Highness' Government is taking a keen interest in the educational advance of all backward communities and special scholarships on a liberal scale are provided for them. The number of students sent up for the University Examinations during 1931 from the Prince of Wales College, Jammu, was 172 of which 87 came out successful. The Shri Pratap College, Srinagar, sent up 237 students in 1930, out of which 108 passed the examination. The amount of scholarships sanctioned for the students of different communities is given below :—

College	Matric.	Matric.	B. A. Standard
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Prince of Wales College, Jammu —	1,200	1,200	—
Shri Pratap College, Srinagar —	3,000 (Gazetted)	1,200 (Special)	180

The total annual expenditure incurred on these two institutions comes to Rs. 214,711, the Srinagar college costing Rs. 120,201 and the Jammu college Rs. 94,510.

The boys reading in Secondary and Primary schools are distributed as follows according to the community to which they belong :—

Hindus	...	24,331
Muslims	...	36,513
Sikhs	...	3,405
Christians	...	33
Others	...	1,123
Buddhists	...	160

The Muslims have got the largest number of pupils at schools while the Hindus come next. The most surprising sign of the times is the small number of Muslim students. The girl students by communities stand as under :—

Rajputs	...	205
Non-Rajputs	...	3,647
Muslims	...	4,511
Sikhs	...	667
Christians	...	13
Others	...	40

The girls education in the State being still in its infancy the number of girl students of each community which is daily on the increase is most encouraging. It is no little satisfaction to note that Rajputs and Muslims who hold very conservative views on female education are gradually shedding their old prejudices. The number of depressed classes' girls is, however, low as the State schools and special scholarships are necessary to attract them. The number of students is highest in the lower classes and steadily declines as we proceed to higher classes, this being a case of 'many are called but few are chosen'. When we remember that in 1921 the number of girl students was 139 in State schools and 151 in private schools, the total of 10,827 students in 1931 is an achievement worthy of any Government. The number of Muslim students similarly has risen from 11,804 in 1921 to 43,971 in 1987-88 which does not include students at Normal schools or in technical institutes. Not content with this phenomenal advance the State has sanctioned a separate Inspector exclusively to look after Muslim education but this new phase in the growth of Muslim education falls within the purview of [illegible] and it would be undesirable to encroach on the ground to be covered by the next Census.

The number of students sent up for the Matriculation examination was 1,171 of which 547 passed the test. The number of girl students appearing from the Jammu and Srinagar High schools was 4 only. The Jammu school scored cent. per cent. while the fate of the Srinagar High school is not known. It is, however, too early to judge of female education by University results.

The total expenditure incurred on education in the State came to Rs. 6[illegible]1-1-0 for the Kashmir Province in 1927-28 and to Rs. 414,826 for the Jammu Province in 1986-87. The amount budgeted for girls' education stood at Rs. 200,000. The grants-in-aid have been liberally revised while concessional and general scholarships have also increased.

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XII. Miscellaneous.—The prospects of teachers have been improved during the decade. The organization was also improved by the introduction of teachers' [1][Errata : read "cor". cf. errata sheet, p. 330 Category IIC -- Analyst]

¶ 74 ¶ 75 diary, improved syllabus, class libraries and tutorial system. Dramas were staged and tourists lectures arranged. The boyscout movement is flourishing. Teachers' associations have been started. *Panchayat* system has been started in Secondary schools to enable boys to settle small disputes among themselves. Vigilance societies have been started to discourage bad habits and help in preserving discipline. The teaching of practical agriculture has been introduced in certain schools while in most of the schools small gardens are laid out and elementary lessons on plant life and agriculture are given practically. The physical health and moral growth of the students is well looked after. In some schools in the remote hilly tracts of the Jammu Province the experiment of co-education is being tried with success.

¶ 72 The girls' education is controlled by a Chief Inspectress with two subordinate Inspectresses. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur was pleased to announce on the occasion of the auspicious birth of the Heir-Apparent the introduction of compulsory education for girls in the municipalities and notified areas and arrangements are almost complete to bring the scheme into operation. Compulsory education for boys already stands sanctioned for such places. The leading members of all communities are evincing a keen interest in furthering female education as is evidenced by the number of girl students of different communities. The teachresses are usually trained and steps are being taken to train others either at the Training schools within the State and outside or at the Teachers' classes started at Jammu and Srinagar centres, which are convened once a week. The curriculum is being liberalized. The Girl Guide movement is afoot and is receiving the enthusiastic support of the teachresses. Games among girls are being encouraged though some difficulty is felt due to location of schools in rented buildings where good and secure play-grounds do not exist. This will, however, vanish automatically as soon as rented buildings are replaced by Government buildings.

173. Private Educational Effort.—Something has already been said about aided schools and Maktabs and Pathshalas. Full details of institutions run by public bodies are not available but so far as is known the public is doing its bit in the expansion of education. The Muslims, for instance, maintain several schools both secondary and primary. Similarly the Arya Samaj is not behind hand in the work and maintains some schools for boys and girls and helps widows to learning arts that fetch a livelihood. The Sikhs are also pushing the cause of education by providing scholarships and boarding houses to students. The Moslems are perhaps the most advanced in this respect. The activities of the Church Missionary Society in Kashmir during the decade 1921-30 are thus given by the Reverend Canon C. E. Tyndale-Biscoe, M. A.—"The Church Missionary Society maintains a number of schools for boys in Srinagar, including a boarding house for those who come from the Frontiers, and a boy High school in Anantnag. There is also a girls' High school, under the management of Miss Mallinson, in Srinagar. The Church of England *Zenana* Missionary Society maintains two girls' schools in Srinagar, and until recently, one in Anantnag". The particulars of boys' school as given by him include two High schools and two Middle schools and two Primary schools. The total number of students admitted was 6,837 while those who matriculated numbered 287. The physical health of the students is properly looked after and students are encouraged to render social service. In Anantnag for instance, the boys of the C. M. S. school are the Fire Brigade of the town and attend every fire with the engine which the Head Master persuaded the citizens to purchase. In the Jammu city there is an Anglo-Vernacular school run by the Church of Scotland Mission which is doing useful educational work.

● ¶ 71 ¶ 212 **174. Correlation of Census Libraries with Departmental Returns.**—The number of students in the Secondary schools and Colleges stands at 25,713, of which 21,609 are boys and 4,104 girls. An average student generally joins the first middle class in his eleventh year which means that the returns of age-group 10-15 and 15-20 should bear some correspondence to the above figures. The number of literate males and females recorded in these two groups comes to 24,7[illegible] males and 3,305 females. The difference is quite trivial, there being a

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debacy in Census literature compared to girl students who have probably fought shy of recording themselves as literate in the Census schedule. Another and more reasonable cause of this discrepancy in figures may perhaps be found to lie in the large number of widows and women above 20 who flock to schools in the hope of succeeding in securing an appointment on completion of studies and thus escaping from the economic distress of the home. Such students have naturally fallen in the '20 and over' group.

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201. Technical Education.—This aspect of the activities of the State is controlled by the Director of Industries. The number of technical institutes in the year 1987-88 Vikrami was 9 compared to 1 in 1921 A. D. The total number of scholars at these institutions was 484 compared to 81 in 1921. The expenditure incurred on technical education has similarly advanced from about Rs. 77,000 to Rs. 103,621. Rs. 3,424 are granted by way of scholarships. This advance in technical education has led to the creation of industrial atmosphere and the development of small scale industries. About 18 Willow works have been opened at Srinagar, Anantnag and Baramulla. Almost all the public schools recruit their drawing teachers from these institutions. The Public Works Department has been supplied with a number of trained Sub-overseers by the technical institutes.

Upto the end of 1921 there was only one institute viz. Sir Amar Singh Technical Institute at Srinagar. In 1981 Shri Pratap Technical School was opened in Jammu. In 1983 two schools were opened at Skardu and Anantnag. In 1984-85 schools were started at Mirpur, Baramulla and Kishtwar. In 1986-87 a school was sanctioned for Bhaderwah. This expansion took place in accordance with the announcement of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of opening technical schools in the more important centres of the State on the auspicious occasion of Raj Tilak.

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202. Literary Activity in the State.—The decade proved eventful in this respect as well. The State Gazette continued playing its role as before. The number of subscribers, however, dwindled to 277. The outstanding event of the decade was the success of journalism in finding a couple of veterans in Mr. Mohi Haj Saraf, B. A. and Pandit Ganga Nath, B. A. They successfully started the first weekly in the State "The Ranbir" which was a pioneer achievement. It was founded in June 1924 and its popularity can be judged from the fact that it has the largest circulation in the State and the number of its readers is considerable. The example set by the Ranbir has proved infectious and several Weeklies have now been started while others are about to be started. The Amar, the Pashan, the Sudarshan, the Vitasta, the Vasudha, the Tarjuman, the Aftab and the Martand, the birth of the last two being shortly expected, shows how fast the enterprising amongst the literate are being possessed by the journalistic spirit. There is, however, no English paper run in the State so far and the deficiency is met with by importing papers from outside. The circulation of some of the outside papers is given in the margin. The figures for all the papers are not available but according to the information supplied by the Post Master General, Punjab and North Western Frontier Circle, the total number of newspapers carried on postal lines from 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931 was 382,610. The number of letters issued during this period was 1,161,362, the postcards amounted 1,783,194, Registered letters 122,934, Packets 203,159 and Parcels registered and unregistered 104,146 making a total of 3,737,814. As regards publications in the State private effort was not conspicuous and the books and reports published were generally State documents or Proceedings Patrikas of the Pandits and

Kashmir	450
Sandhya Chronicle	3
The Hamdard	650
Looker	4
Partap	650
Milap	4,500
Civil and Military Gazette	50
Times of India	200
Khyber Democratic Journal	4
Mukhbir	9
Bombay Times	50
All	50

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.*

PROPORTION OF LITERACY AT CERTAIN AGES.

Age-group.	Town population.			Town literate.			Town literate in English.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—10 ...	486,139	266,139	220,000	8,272	6,202	1,970	888	801	87
10—15 ...	276,000	154,000	122,007	12,000	9,000	3,001	2,042	1,900	142
15—30 ...	300,007	170,000	130,000	17,000	13,007	3,993	3,201	3,721	479
30 and over ...	1,814,304	992,000	822,000	82,304	62,000	20,000	13,000	12,730	270

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS FOR FOUR DECADES (ACCORDING TO THE RETURNS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT).

Class of Institution.	1901.		1911.		1921.		1931.	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arts College	—	—	2	162	2	220	—	—
Arts Secondary Schools	—	—	40	10,000	40	8,000	37	6,000
Arts Secondary Schools for boys (English t...	—	—	21	4,113	—	—	—	—
" " " " " (Vernacular)	—	—	9	1,000	—	—	—	—
" " " " girls (English t...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " " " " (Vernacular)	—	—	2	214	—	—	—	—
Primary " " " boys (English)...	—	—	2	1,000	—	—	—	—
" " " " " (Vernacular)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " " " girls (English)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " " " " (Vernacular)	—	—	2	200	—	—	—	—
Arts Primary Schools	—	—	247	10,101	200	8,000	10	4,000
Arts Primary Schools for boys	—	—	200	10,000	—	—	—	—
" " " " girls	—	—	2	200	—	—	—	—
Primary " " " boys	—	—	10	1,000	—	—	—	—
" " " " girls	—	—	2	101	—	—	—	—
Schools for Special Instruction, Arts and Trade	—	—	277	6,014	—	—	—	—
Institutions (Students and Staff)	—	—	20	200	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Indigenous Schools	—	—	80	1,010	—	—	—	—
Technical Institutions	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—
Training Schools	—	—	2	40	1	20	—	—
Private Indigenous Schools	—	—	200	4,101	100	2,000	—	—